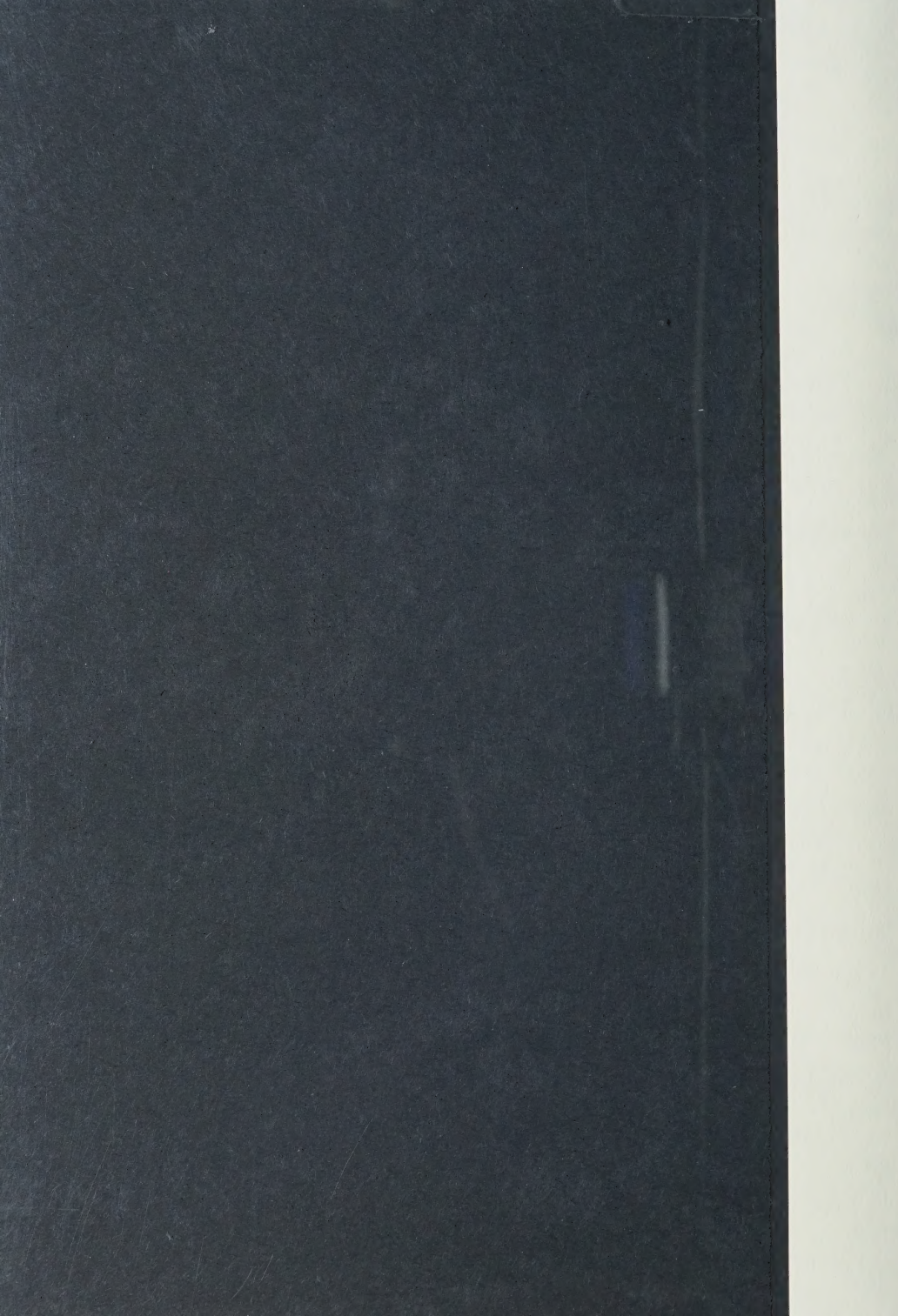


MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Backgrounder AND USE GUIDELINES





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Backgrounder

LAND USE GUIDELINES



BACKGROUNDER
LAND USE GUIDELINES




June 1983



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister



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DISTRICT LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario is rich in natural resources. But even this richness is not infinite. The Ministry of Natural Resources Land Use Planning Guidelines represent an important attempt to improve land use decision-making throughout the province. They are an effort by government--after extensive study and public consultation--to provide a comprehensive inventory of our natural resources and to identify future opportunities for developing Ontario's resource wealth.

The need for a more comprehensive approach to land use became evident in the early 1970s. During this period, there was both an expansion of traditional resource industry activities and an increased demand for high quality outdoor recreational opportunities.

As competition for resources began to intensify, the ministry recognized the need for an integrated approach to resource management that would replace the first-come, first-served approach to the allocation of our resources that had so long existed. What was needed was a carefully considered strategy that would be flexible enough to accommodate our changing needs, attitudes and knowledge of our resource potential, and our technical ability to develop it.

The guidelines are also an attempt to integrate various land use programs undertaken by the ministry over the years and to develop broad proposals for resource-sharing.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the ministry's land use planning program is to ensure that the people of Ontario receive the greatest continuous benefits from their natural resources.

The objectives of district land use planning are:

- to provide a comprehensive inventory of Ontario's resources and their potential for development
- to identify and maintain opportunities for economic and social development
- to provide a means of testing the feasibility of achieving desired resource management targets and to reconcile those targets when they conflict

- to provide a forum for public comment on the ministry's land use proposals and to facilitate public involvement in the process of resource development
- to provide guidelines for integrated resource management that will help achieve policy objectives and minimize related difficulties

THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE LAND USE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In developing the land use guidelines, the ministry has carefully considered that there are multiple, sometimes competing, resource demands on any particular land base. It has taken steps to attempt to accommodate as many of these demands as possible. To make efficient use of our land and water base, it is necessary to make tradeoffs, to resolve occasional conflicts and maintain flexibility. Above all, it is necessary to encourage user groups to adopt a more positive attitude toward resource sharing.

The guidelines could not be developed in a vacuum. They required the participation of two groups: the interested public and both MNR and other government specialists from a variety of disciplines. Expertise in resource management and land use planning had to be blended with the views of the people who live, work and play in the areas under scrutiny.

In Northern Ontario, where Crown lands make up most of the land mass, the government has accepted a greater responsibility for providing direction for land use. In southern Ontario, where most of the land is privately owned, land use proposals had to be co-ordinated with local municipal planning. The priorities and rights of private landowners had to be kept in mind. Throughout the province the guidelines have been developed within the framework of government policies for regional and economic development, tourism, recreation, agriculture, energy and transportation.

THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The guidelines are the result of a continuing consultation process that has considered the needs, desires and opinions of a wide variety of interests. They mark an attempt to achieve balance--economically, socially and environmentally--in our approach toward land use, both now and in the future.

This balance was not easily or quickly attained. The work began in 1972 with the ministry's Strategic Land Use Planning Program. The three regional reports produced from this program were used as an aid to drafting planning proposals for the ministry's administrative districts. These draft planning proposals were then subjected to public examination and comment.

Public involvement in the process began in 1974. Consultation with the general public, interest groups and other government ministries and agencies has continued throughout all phases of both regional and district planning.

In 1982 alone, a total of 184 open houses were held by the ministry in 45 of its districts, attracting some 10,000 people. Followup discussions were held with interest groups. There was additional consultation with other ministries regarding the needs of their particular constituent groups.

In addition, the ministry received more than 10,000 written submissions--letters, briefs, petitions, comment sheets distributed by ministry staff--relating to its land use proposals.

In late 1982, the Minister of Natural Resources held a series of public forums in seven Ontario communities, providing interested parties with a chance to address him personally with their concerns. More than 3,350 people attended these forums, 750 in Thunder Bay alone. In January, 1983, the Minister held a two-day meeting with representatives of 27 interest groups to discuss various issues which had evolved from the land use planning process.

In applying the guidelines, the ministry is committed to continuing this consultation with government agencies, other ministries, interest groups and the public. Any balance achieved to date in land use planning proposals is not static, but subject to updating. It is critical that the channels of communication that have been created by this consultation process be kept open.

STATUS OF THE GUIDELINES

Response to drafts of the ministry's land use proposals indicated a concern, particularly among municipalities and private landowners, as to the legal status of the guidelines and how they would be implemented.

The planning documents are not controls, but simply guidelines. They have no legal status with respect to private land and call for no new legislation. They are flexible and subject to change as circumstances dictate. They will also be subject to continued public input.

The ministry recognizes that control of private land is exercised by private landowners, subject to municipal control under the Planning Act. There will be no change in the ministry's role in the review of official plans and zoning bylaws. Any changes to official plans will continue to be made under the normal procedures of the Planning Act.

Application of the guidelines on Crown land will involve further, full consultation with the public, affected industries, other government ministries and other interested parties.

The guidelines are mainly intended to provide a key source of direction for carrying out integrated resource management, and to provide public information about what the ministry is trying to accomplish on Crown land and what natural resources management it would like to see take place on private land.

MINERAL AGGREGATES

In drawing up district guidelines for mineral aggregates, the ministry has attempted to balance the future need for aggregates with the concerns of private landowners and municipalities in areas where high aggregate potential has been identified.

The ministry acknowledges that some of its original aggregate targets for southern Ontario may have been too high. These have been adjusted accordingly. The guidelines for southern Ontario have been revised to indicate clearly that maps are "resource inventory maps" not "land use designations" and to delete the word "priority" when describing mineral aggregate resource areas.

A caveat has been placed on all maps, stating that the ministry is not seeking protection of all areas identified, but that it will seek to maintain within these areas adequate supplies to provide for the future.

The final district guidelines take into account that aggregates are a non-renewable resource. They also identify where supplies are located, and where future shortages are likely to occur. This has been done because transportation costs are high and supplies should be reasonably close to markets. Also, municipal responsibility for land use planning is clearly acknowledged. Furthermore, the provincial policy with respect to mineral aggregate resource planning and amended Foodland Guidelines should help clarify the government's position regarding areas with both high agricultural and mineral aggregate resource potential and should alleviate most municipal concerns.

COMMERCIAL AND SPORT FISHING ALLOCATIONS

Both sport and commercial fishermen have a responsibility to ensure future fisheries stocks in Ontario's many rivers and lakes. Each group makes an important contribution to the economy of the province. Neither group has absolute priority over the other.

The guidelines indicate that future allocations or reallocations of fishing quotas will be decided on a case-by-case basis. Regulations and quotas for both groups will continue to be adjusted taking biological and other pertinent information into account.

Where applicable, the ministry will be working with U.S. authorities to ensure that over-harvesting does not occur in boundary waters.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN THE GREAT LAKES

Draft proposals for southwestern Ontario led to a concern that the ministry will actively pursue opening of the Great Lakes to oil and further gas exploration, thereby increasing the risk of oil spills.

Oil and gas production targets have been removed from the final guidelines. The ministry will conform to existing international agreements concerning further exploration.

FUTURE TIMBER SUPPLIES

In reviewing draft proposals for Northern Ontario, the forest products industry expressed concern that sufficient conifer would not be available to meet future needs, and that areas withdrawn from logging may be excessive.

Recreational users of Crown land and the tourism industry argued that the forest industry was being given undue priority, and that the importance of other contributors to the economy, including tourism and recreation, was not being heeded. Environmentalists and park advocates argued that expansion of the parks system was being constrained because of previous forest management practices.

Recognizing the significant social and economic contribution of the forest industry and the degree of dependence of many communities upon it, the ministry undertook a company-by-company analysis of wood supply requirements up to the year 2000. This has led the ministry to conclude that although a tight supply situation will exist in the forest industry by the turn of the century, the situation is fully manageable through appropriate strategies.

To meet future supply requirements and to ensure the continued viability of this important sector, there must be close co-operation between government and industry and a much greater sense of commitment to working together to ensure future supplies.

Industry and government must work together to enhance protection of current timber supplies against losses due to fire, insects and disease. Industry must increase its efforts to improve utilization of our forests through a reduction in waste, the use of hardwoods, and alternate technologies for logging and processing. Future harvesting operations will have to be planned carefully and managed within a framework of highly integrated forest use.

New ministry policies regarding resource access and modified management areas (SEE APPENDIX A & B) should also increase the net availability of timber. The importance of private land to the achievement of timber targets is being addressed in a current ministry study on private land forestry.

The guidelines further specify that certain modifications to existing timber allocations are necessary to ensure equity and efficiency of timber access and wood flow. Improved tree growth must be pursued vigorously through research and development, tree improvement and other means. And there must be an expansion of the level of regeneration and tending through Forestry Management Agreements, the use of private growers and other innovative methods.

RESOURCE ACCESS

The ministry has developed a flexible provincial policy with respect to access roads (SEE APPENDIX A). This policy replaces the standardized rules presented to the public in the optional plans, and calls for a site-by-site assessment of the need for access routes, specific locations and full public consultation. This should balance the concerns of resource extraction companies over access to raw materials with the interests of tourist operators in maintaining the remoteness of their locations and protecting fish and wildlife populations.

In preparing 20- and five-year Forest Management and Operating Plans, the ministry will consult with all ministries, tourist operators and others likely to be concerned with road access.

The ministry is also moving towards managing roads according to their intended uses. Accordingly, roads may be closed, when deemed appropriate.

The ministry also is developing a new set of Crown land recreation policies which will allow for the zoning of certain Crown lands. These zones will prohibit camping by people who are not residents of Ontario. The intention here is to reduce the impact of non-resident hunters and anglers on formerly remote areas now opened up by access roads.

New policies have been developed to channel non-resident big game hunters who are not Ontario property owners to use the facilities of commercial outfitters. Currently, this applies to all non-resident moose hunters in the province. As of the fall of 1983, it will apply to non-resident deer and bear hunters as well, but only in a pilot study area in northwestern Ontario. In addition to increasing economic benefits from these big game resources, the policies will serve to protect tourist operators in areas which have been made newly accessible by road.

FOREST RESERVES

Draft plans for Northern Ontario defined forest reserves as areas requiring special forms of management to provide protection for adjacent waterbodies, maintain forest productivity, protect fish and wildlife habitat, preserve special historical, geological or botanical features and to ensure an esthetically pleasing environment along wilderness travel corridors.

The forest products industry responded by stating that few reserves should exist and those that do should be small and permit harvesting. Tourist operators and users of Crown land called for an extensive system of forest reserves. To balance these concerns, the ministry has developed a new Modified Management Area Policy (SEE APPENDIX B) aimed at developing a suitable system of sharing resources in these areas.

Terms like "forest reserve", "lake reserve" and "buffer" have been replaced by the phrase "modified management area". The policy is intended to achieve integrated resource management for all areas of this kind. It is flexible and aimed at protecting specific resource values. Such areas will include no-cut zones, selective harvest zones, or both, depending on which is deemed appropriate for the protection of all economic, social and recreational resource values.

The ministry will consult with those affected about the identification of Modified Management Areas and the kinds of management prescribed for each area. This will occur as part of the development of five-year forest operating plans.

PROVINCIAL PARKS

In March, 1982, after an extensive study of existing and potential provincial parks in the province, the Minister released the "Task Force Report on Parks Systems Planning". In doing so, he stated that the potential parks identified would be considered publicly during the district planning process.

The report included a list of some 240 potential parks, including expansions of existing parks, areas already bought for park purposes, park reserves and new areas to be created from Crown and privately owned land.

The potential candidate parks were selected in the light of the government's stated objectives for provincial parks: the provision of a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities, protection of significant natural features, heritage appreciation and the development of tourism.

Public reaction to the park proposals was strong and varied.

Residents of southern Ontario and members of park and environmental groups expressed strong support for the proposed candidates and for maintaining existing restrictions on uses and activities in the parks. They were particularly opposed to commercial logging and the network of roads this activity produces.

These groups, however, showed some willingness to compromise on the issues of mineral exploration, trapping, hunting and commercial tourism if the choice were between allowing these non-traditional park activities or deleting the park proposal altogether. This flexible position was based on the understanding that such activities would not unduly disturb the park environment and would only be permitted in selected parks.

There was opposition to a number of candidate parks from people or corporations who intended to make use of the land in question in ways that, traditionally, would not have been permitted on park land. Other people were concerned that the designation of new park land would reduce future employment in forestry, mining or tourism. This concern was most strongly expressed in northwestern Ontario.

The ministry has studied these concerns and criticisms and has adapted its proposals to take them into account.

The final planning documents will include 155 recommended park candidates, including six wilderness, 35 natural environment, 25 waterway, 74 nature reserves, 12 recreation and three historical parks. Ninety potential candidates are not recommended for park status. These include areas where more inventory data is required, where tradeoffs with other resource uses have been made, or where the ministry views that adequate protection of natural features is possible through other means.

Mindful that most people view logging as an inappropriate use in provincial parks, the ministry accepted that as a general rule, logging will not be permitted in provincial parks. Working on this premise, it then undertook a company-by-company analysis of the impact of the potential candidate parks on timber supplies. Consequently, some potential candidates were deleted and boundaries of others were adjusted to minimize the impact on the parks and the forest industry.

The final list of recommended candidates reduces the annual availability of conifer wood across Northern Ontario by only about one per cent by the year 2000.

In recognition of the concerns expressed by the mining industry, the ministry developed a new approach to mineral exploration in candidate and newly regulated parks. This approach clearly establishes the policy framework in which exploration and development can take place. Under this approach, each exploratory licence of occupation will contain conditions controlling exploration and development work which are consistent with environmental values. The 48 proposed parks where mineral exploration and development is a recommended use comprise about 80 per cent of the land base associated with all recommended candidates. This policy is attached as APPENDIX C.

A more flexible, case-by-case approach was taken regarding other non-traditional park activities, particularly in Northern Ontario. As a result, hunting, trapping and existing tourism operations are recommended to continue after regulation in areas where they are significant and are deemed generally compatible with park values. The ministry will also work closely with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the private sector to develop the outstanding tourism potential of many of the candidate parks.

There is also a new policy for areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI). This approach provides for recognition of outstanding natural features through means other than regulation under The Provincial Parks Act. The policy regarding ANSIs is attached as APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX E includes a list of all lands that are to be recommended as candidate parks in the district guidelines. Also listed are those non-traditional park uses recommended to continue both before and after these parks are formally brought into the system. The ministry recognizes that traditional resource uses of the proposed areas by native people will continue.

The ministry believes that a clear sense of direction now has been established for the future of our provincial parks. Ontarians can look forward to continuing the tradition of what is already North America's finest system of parks.

TOURISM

The ministry's land use planning guidelines take into full account the economic significance of existing tourist operations and the potential for expansion of the industry. One of the main goals of the ministry's land use planning exercise has been to identify opportunities for economic development in all resource-related industries and to provide an atmosphere for the healthy growth of such economic activity.

The ministry's new policies regarding Resource Access and Modified Management Areas will provide flexible approaches to individual situations. Existing tourist operations will continue on a permanent basis in almost all recommended candidate parks. The ministry is committed to working closely with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation in developing the tourism potential of the candidate parks.

Outside of the candidate parks, the guidelines identify approximately 250 lakes on Crown land as having potential for additional tourism development. The ministry will work closely with both the Tourism and Recreation and the Northern Affairs ministries to ensure that the maximum economic benefits are realized from these developments.

In addition, new recreational policies regarding non-resident use of Crown lands should benefit the tourism sector by reducing pressure on fish and game resources and channelling out-of-province visitors to tourist establishments.

BENEFITS

The guidelines provide a number of benefits for both the private and public sector.

Significant opportunities have been defined for expanding the provincial parks system to achieve recreation, tourism, protection and heritage appreciation objectives. Candidate parks and uses to be permitted in them have been selected according to a strategy that respects the needs of both industry and traditional users.

Almost all Crown land will remain open for mineral exploration under the guidelines. This will preserve job opportunities in the mineral exploration and development industry. The guidelines have also identified areas of high aggregate potential, sufficient to meet long-term demand.

The guidelines maintain sport fishing and hunting opportunities and the tourism benefits associated with such activities. Approximately 250 lakes in Northern Ontario have been identified as having high tourism potential and existing tourism establishments are recommended to remain in most candidate parks. The ministry will be exploring ways of increasing tourism benefits in existing and future parks, in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation.

Jobs in the trapping industry will be maintained since trapping has been recommended to continue in almost all areas where it currently exists.

The guidelines recognize concern about future supplies to the commercial fishing industry, and pledge to deal with issues in this area on a case-by-case basis.

The guidelines reinforce the government's commitment to protecting lands of high agricultural capability in both southern and northern Ontario.

While some withdrawal of productive forest land has been necessary to meet the requirements of the government's provincial parks policy, this has been kept to a minimum through careful planning and consultation with all affected parties. Ways in which industry and government can increase timber supplies from existing land have been identified.

Where adequate private land is not available for cottaging, the guidelines identify Crown land with high potential for cottage lot development.

CONCLUSION

The Ministry of Natural Resources is a primary guardian of Ontario's natural resources. As such, it must assume a leadership role in the management of resources under its mandate for the future benefit of Ontarians.

But the public, as users of these natural resources, also has an important role to play in resource management.

The recognition of this mutual interest in the future of our resource base--and a mutual responsibility for its healthy development--underlies the broad program of consultation and debate that characterized the entire land use planning process.

Competition for our natural resources is legitimate and healthy, for it shows that Ontarians have adopted a concerned and creative attitude toward the province's natural resources. Public debate throughout the planning process served as a catalyst for the development of new provincial policies which should facilitate the ministry's expressed goal of integrated resource management and a sharing of natural resources by users.

Development of the guidelines required the careful balancing of a number of economic, social and environmental objectives. The resulting proposals provide a comprehensive inventory of our natural resource potential, a realistic framework for private sector investment and an important source of direction for integrated resource management.

When the ministry began its land use planning program more than a decade ago, the atmosphere was one of competition and increasing confrontation. There was a very limited sense among the various interest groups of the need for resource sharing and of the mutual responsibility for resource management.

We believe much progress has been made since then. We have established a number of channels of communication through this public examination of our land use proposals and we are committed to keeping these channels open.

The flow of public opinion and public input must continue. We believe we have established a unique relationship with our constituents that will serve the people of Ontario well into the future. And we believe that this relationship will foster a sense of caring among Ontarians about the future of their natural resources and result in residents receiving the best possible combination of economic, social and environmental benefits from their resources.

APPENDIX A
MNR ACCESS ROADS POLICY

- . Access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources.
- . Access roads' plans will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest resources industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario and, transportation routes for remote communities.
- . Access roads' plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation.
- . Plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access.
- . Roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use.
- . Temporary roads will be physically "decommissioned" when intended uses are fulfilled.
- . Access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons.
- . Alignment of roads will be planned:
 - i) to avoid lake access,
 - ii) to provide controlled access, or
 - iii) to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

APPENDIX B
MODIFIED MANAGEMENT AREA POLICY

- . Modified management areas *(MMAs) are areas that require particular management prescriptions in order to maintain or improve resource values such as fish and wildlife habitat, forest genetic resources, scenic areas and other recreational and tourism values.
- . MNR will identify where modified management will take place, to assist in implementing integrated resource management on Crown land.
- . The public will be consulted during the identification of MMAs and the development of their prescriptions.
- . The Ministry will initially assume that an MMA of 120 metres is necessary on all shorelands.**
- . MMAs will be established in other areas as required.
- . MMAs will include no cut zones, selective harvest zones or both, where appropriate, for the protection of all economic, social and recreational resource values.

* Replaces the previously used terms such as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

** MMAs on shorelands will normally be managed by a two-zone concept where the inner zone, next to the waters, is a zone of minimal disturbance. Roads should not be built in this zone. Outer zones will be an area of more general use, but certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. Extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

APPENDIX C
POLICY
FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
IN CANDIDATE AND NEWLY REGULATED
PROVINCIAL PARKS

- . The Minister of Natural Resources will determine those future parks in which exploration and development will be permitted.
- . Opportunities for exploration in newly regulated parks will be defined in the appropriate regulations.
- . Mineral exploration will be undertaken in a way that does not conflict with the future options of establishing a Provincial Park* or the values of a future park.
- . Exploration will be undertaken via an Exploratory Licence of Occupation, under Section 190, RSO of the Mining Act.
- . The terms and conditions of the exploratory licence of occupation will be as nearly identical as possible to those followed for conventional staking.
- . Each exploratory licence of occupation will contain conditions controlling exploration and development work, consistent with environmental values inherent in each park, candidate park, or portion thereof.
- . Each exploratory licence of occupation will contain the conditions under which a mining lease will be issued.
- . The public will be notified of environmental conditions to be issued with each exploratory licence of occupation.

* Existing policy, announced by the Ministry of Natural Resources on March 12, 1982.

APPENDIX D
POLICY FOR AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC
INTEREST

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

ANSIs may vary in level of significance. The most significant of these may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where ANSIs occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners' co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire this land.

ANSIs encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

APPENDIX E
RECOMMENDED CANDIDATE PARKS

Table I	Recommended Wilderness Candidates
Table II	Recommended Natural Environment Candidates
Table III	Recommended Waterway Candidates
Table IV	Recommended Nature Reserve Candidates
Table V	Recommended Recreation Candidates
Table VI	Recommended Historical Candidates

Table 1

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS PARK CANDIDATES

		Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation						
		Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1.	Woodland Caribou	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wild rice
2.	Opasquia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cottages to be phased out; road to remain
3.	Wabakimi (Whitewater)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Native Only	Yes	Cottages/hunt camps to be phased out
4.	Lady Evelyn/Smoothwater	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
5.	Killarney Extension	Patents Only	Phase Out	Phase Out	Yes			
6.	Kesagami Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Native Only		Yes	

Table II

RECOMMENDED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CANDIDATES

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Winnange Lake	NW	4,550	Yes		Yes			Yes	
2. Pakwash Addition *	NW	2,070		Yes	Phase Out				
3. Sand Point Island	NW	890	Yes	Waterfowl only	Yes				
4. Lake of the Woods Extension	NW	9,920	Yes		Yes				
5. Silver Lake	NC	2,410		Yes	Yes				
6. Middle Falls Extension	NC	970		Yes	Yes				
7. Kasabowie	NC	2,060		Yes	Yes				Motorboats
8. Slate Islands	NC	3,960	Yes			Yes			Cottages/hunt camps
9. Aubrey Falls	NE	4,710		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Cottages/hunt camps
10. La Cloche	NE	6,400	Yes	Yes	Yes				
11. Wanapitit	NE	2,790		Yes	Yes				
12. Restoule	NE	470	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
13. Michipicoten Island	NE	18,360							
14. Mississagi Extension	NE	1,840							
15. Samuel De Champlain Extension	NE	200							
16. Pierre Montreuil	N	17,030	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Motorboats
17. Longpoint	N	2,550	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
18. Missinabi Lake	N	48,400		N. of Hwy. only	N. of Hwy. only	Phase Out			
19. Shoals	N	10,160							
20. Blackstone Harbour	A	12,250	Yes						
21. Bauer Property	A	170							
22. Big Wind	A	1,880							
23. Hardy Lake	A	1,590							
24. Kawartha Highlands	A	1,880							
25. McRae Addition	A	6,150							
26. McKenzie Lake Addition	A	1,530							
27. Westmeath	A	3,530		Waterfowl					Logging (recreation/ utilization zone)
28. Bell Bay	A	1,630							
29. Pretty River Valley	SW	930		Yes	Yes				
30. Black Creek	SW	700							

Table II - Continued

RECOMMENDED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CANDIDATES

Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation						
			Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
31. Giants Tomb	C	520							
32. Mono Cliffs	C	770							
33. Short Hills	C	710							
34. Wolf Island	C	330							
35. Indian Point	C	860							Big Brothers' Lease Boy Scout camp

*Not to be considered for regulation, pending further proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

Table III
RECOMMENDED WATERWAY PAHK CANDIDATES**

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Turtle River	NW/NC	29,100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wild Rice
2. Pipestone River North*	NW	53,250	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3. Pipestone River South*	NW	25,720	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4. Severn River*	NW	93,700	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5. Albany River*	NW	65,360	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Motorboats
6. Brightsands River	NW	28,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7. Fawn River*	NW	41,700	Yes	Yes	Yes				
8. Osoquin /Attawapiskat R.*	NW/NC	72,890	Yes	Yes	Yes				
9. Kopka R.	NC	11,000		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
10. Little Current R.*	NC	9,830	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
11. Steel River	NC	9,570		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Motorboats
12. Laverendrye R.	NC	4,390		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
13. Sturgeon R.	NE	2,240	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Cottages/hunt camps, motorboats
14. French R.	NE	43,800	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
15. Makobe-Grays R.	NE/N	2,990	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Motorboats
16. Missinabi R.	N	38,050	Thunder House Node only	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17. Little Abitibi R.	N	3,260		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Motorboats
18. Larder River	N	3,630	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Motorboats; cottages/hunt camps to be phased out
19. Ox Tongue River/Ragged Falls	A	650		Yes					
20. Opeongo River	A	520		Yes					
21. Upper Madawska R.	A	750		Yes					
22. Lower Madawska R.	A	1,770		Yes		Yes			
23. Bonnechere R.	A	570		Yes					
24. Ottawa R.	A	450							
25. Otter to Charleston Lake	E	3,810 (3710 water)				Yes			

** Approximate only: Final boundaries to be determined by site analysis.

* Not to be considered for regulation, pending further proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

Table IV

RECOMMENDED NATURE RESERVE CANDIDATES

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Trout Lake*	NW	7,850			Phase out				
2. Windigo Point*	NW	380			Phase out			Yes	
3. Lola Lake	NW	6,350	Yes	Yes	Yes				
4. Butler Lake	NW	3,290	Yes	Yes	Yes				
5. Bonheur	NW	720							
6. Minitaki Kames*	NW	4,340			Phase out				
7. Sabie Island	NW	1,800	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
8. Gameland	NW	2,200	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
9. Nettles Township	NW	800	Yes	Yes	Yes				
10. Blue Township	NW	1,600	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
11. West Bay	NC	1,140		Yes	Yes				
12. Windigo Bay	NC	8,300		Yes	Yes				
13. Sedgeman Lake	NC	5,800		Yes	Yes				Wild Rice
14. Edward Island	NC	530	Yes						
15. Klashk/Gull River	NC	230							
16. White Fish Lake (W)	NC	1,150	Yes						
17. White Fish Lake (E)	NC	190	Yes						
18. Thompson Island	NC	170	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
19. Craig's Pit	NC	480	Yes	Yes	Yes				
20. Matawin River	NC	2,650		Yes	Yes				
21. Pantagruel Creek	NC	2,200		Yes	Yes				
22. Kab River	NC	1,970		Yes	Yes				
23. Fraleigh Lake	NC	870		Yes	Yes				
24. Devon Road Mesa	NC	90							
25. Pigeon River Clay Plain	NC	2,870	Yes		Yes			Yes	
26. Prairie River Mouth	NC	290	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
27. Gravel River	NC	790	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
28. Arrowhead Peninsula	NC	490							
29. Pie Island Mesa	NC	50							
30. Red Sucker Point	NC	300	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
31. Kama Hill	NC	1							
32. Puff Island	NC	2							

Table IV - Continued

RECOMMENDED NATURE RESERVE CANDIDATES

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
33. Shesheer Bay	NC	9	Yes						Hunt camps/ cottages to be phased out; motorboats to remain
34. Albert Lake Mesa	NC	110							
35. Livingstone Point	NC	1,600							
36. Little Greenwater	NC	220							
37. Pothole Site	NE	350							
38. Mississauga Delta	NE	2,180		Yes					
39/ Hobson Township	N	1							
40 (2 sites)		5							
41- Valentine Township	N	2			Yes				
43 (3 sites)		2		Yes	Yes				
44. Pitt Township	N	2		Yes	Yes				
45. Beniah Township	N	1		Yes	Yes				
46. Wilkie Lake	N	1		Yes	Yes				
47. Evelyn Township	N	4		Yes	Yes				
48. Thackery Township	N	90		Yes	Yes				
49. Ben Nevis Township	N	1		Yes	Yes				
50. Pattison Township	N	4		Yes	Yes				
51. Nagagami Lake	N	1,480		Yes	Yes			Yes	
52. Sandborn Township	N	50	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
53. O'Donnell Point	A	790		Yes	Yes				
54. Round Lake	A	4,620		Yes	Yes				
55. Dividing Lake	A	310		Yes	Yes				
56. Lowrie Lakes	A	230							Traditional access to be retained
57. Egan Chute	A	320							
58. Centennial Lake	A	3,830							
59. Fish Creek	SW	110		Yes					
60. Lighthouse Point	SW	100		Yes					
61. Cabot Head	SW	8,220		Yes	Yes				Junior Ranger Camp
62. Smoke Head/White Bluff	SW	1,700		Yes	Yes				
63. Hope Bay Forest	SW	1,420		Yes	Yes				

Table IV - Continued

RECOMMENDED NATURE RESERVE CANDIDATES

		Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation							
	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
64. Ira Lake	SW	460		Yes	Yes				Forestry
65. Lions Head	SW	1,830		Yes	Yes				
66. Little Cove to Cape Point	SW	1,030		Yes	Yes				
67. Duncan Crevice Caves	SW	8		Yes	Yes				
68. Johnston Harbour/Pine Tree Point	SW	4,300		Yes	Yes				
69. Bayview Escarpment	SW	750		Yes	Yes				
70. Scotts Falls	C	410							
71. Lavender Falls	C	390							
72. Duclos Point	C	100							
73. Timber Island	E	40							
74. Stoco Fen	E	40							

* Not to be considered for regulation, pending further proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

Table V

RECOMMENDED RECREATION PARK CANDIDATES

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Arrow Lake	NC	450							
2. South Bay	NE	1,610	Yes	Yes					
3. W.J.B. Greenwood	NE	430	Yes	Yes	Yes				
4. Biscotasing	N	1,150	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
5. La Motte Lake	N	510	Yes						
6. Dana/Jowsey	N	2,550	Yes	Yes	Yes				
7. Chetwynd	A	520							
8. Foy Property	A	120							
9. Komoka	SW	500							Regulation will occur sequentially with aggregate extraction north of river
10. Boyne Valley	C	930							
11. James N. Allen	C	280							
12. Credit Forks	C	310							

Table VI

RECOMMENDED HISTORICAL PARK CANDIDATES

Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation									
Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Gold Rock 2. Quacken Bush 3. Harris Island	NW C C	710 40 190	Yes		Yes			Yes	now in regulation

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